



Form 26 Reg
Sent 28/9/43.



SEATON VALLEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

(4)

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

SEATON VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor G. Martin, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor E.W. Simpson.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN: Councillor W. Smith, J.P.

MEMBERS: The whole Council.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health:

William Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Mrs. Evelyn M. Hall, M.B., B.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Anthony Dorin, M.I.M. & C.E., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector:

John W. Barker, M.R., San. I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk: Miss C.R. Crosby.

Junior Clerk: Miss E. Phillips.

Council Offices,
Seaton Delaval.

July, 1943.

To the Chairman & Members of the
Seaton Valley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the District during the year 1942.

The Report has been prepared in an abridged form according to instructions from the Ministry of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The third and fourth schemes for the mass immunisation of school children were carried out in June and December when 675 children were protected against diphtheria.

18 school children were immunised by their own Doctors.

Mass immunisation will be continued during 1943.

At the time of writing the latest percentage of school children protected (June, 1943) is 80%.

Propaganda is maintained in the various drives for immunisation. Pamphlets have been distributed to all school children, posters have been published in suitable places, and interviews have been given to Newspaper representatives concerning the benefits of immunisation against diphtheria. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Additional Sanitary Inspector utilise every opportunity of converting parents to this desirable aim. Headmasters of the schools, school teachers, and Health Visitors all kindly help.

I am convinced that personal talks to the parents are the most valuable forms of propaganda.

You will note from this Report that no child died from diphtheria who had been immunised. This truth is the greatest factor we have in urging immunisation against diphtheria.

Infectious Diseases.

I have to record an increase in cases of scarlet fever, 90 cases in 1942 as against 27 in 1941. The increase was apparent in Earsdon Ward, where 70 cases occurred as against 12 cases in 1941.

There was no change in the total number of cases of diphtheria, 70 cases in 1941 and 70 in 1942, but an increase of cases in Earsdon Ward and a decrease in Cramlington Ward were recorded.

Births.

The birth rate is slightly higher than in 1941.

Deaths.

The death rate is lower than in 1941.

Milk - Tuberculosis.

Five samples of milk were found to contain bacilli tuberculosis. Three cows were slaughtered inside the area which had been traced as a result of samples taken.

Milk Supply.

The supply of milk to the public and to schools was fairly well maintained, and no ill effects can be traced to a shortage of supply.

Unfortunately the quality of the milk supply during the year was poor, and complaints of sour and dirty milk were received during the whole of the year. I have attended several conferences with the Authorities concerned, but the most that has been done has been a promise to improve the quality of the milk.

We expect great things from the action to be taken by the Government to be outlined in their White Paper now under preparation

War Conditions.

Having regard to all war conditions the supply of essential foods has been maintained at a fairly satisfactory level, and I can find no evidence of malnutrition in any class of the people.

None of the indoor staff joined H.M. Forces during 1942.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their sympathetic encouragement during a year of difficult and arduous conditions, and Mr. Dorin, Chief Sanitary Inspector and all the Staff for their constant loyalty and hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. CUNNINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) - 12,459

Population: Registrar-General's estimate of population mid-year 1942 shows a decrease.

Inhabited Houses: 7,300 approximately at March 1943.

Rateable Value - £101,994 at March, 1943. (£102,331 at March, 1942).

Sum represented by a penny rate - £381.44 (£380).

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	155	180	335
Illegitimate	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>28</u>
	<u>171</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>363</u> (376)

Distribution of Births Registered in Seaton Valley Urban Area shewn in Districts:

District	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals
	M	F	M	F	
Cramlington:	41	47	2	5	95
Seaton Delaval:	18	20	-	-	38
Seghill:	18	18	1	-	37
Earsdon:	42	56	1	1	100
	<u>119</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>270</u>

93 births (48 males and 45 females) were registered in other districts. Of these 12 males and 6 females were illegitimate.

Birth Rate:

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is 15.03 (15.01 in 1941).

Still Births:

16 (11 males and 5 females). (11 in 1941).

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births - 42.21.
(28.43 in 1941)

Deaths:	Males	Females	Total
	125	113	238 (286 in 1941)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	12	19
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>

Distribution of Deaths in Districts:-

District	Males	Females	Total
Cramlington:	31	27	58
Seaton Delaval:	26	21	47
Seghill:	13	13	26
Earsdon:	55	52	107
	125	113	238

Death Rate:

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is 9.85 (11.42 in 1941).

Corrected Death Rate:

The preparation and issue of the Comparability Factor have been suspended under present conditions, and it is not possible therefore to give the corrected death rate for 1942.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

No. 29	Puerperal Sepsis	-	0(1)
No. 30	Other maternal causes	-	0(1)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	-	55.12	(70.50)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	-	56.71	(71.43)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	-	35.71	(0.00)

Deaths from Cancer	(all ages)	-	30	(35)
Deaths from Measles	(all ages)	-	1	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough		-	0	(3)
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			2	(2)

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

There were no changes in:

- (a) Laboratory Facilities.
- (b) Ambulance Facilities.
- (c) Nursing in the Home.
- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.
- (e) Hospitals.

Laboratory Facilities:

The following examinations were made in the County Laboratory at Newburn:-

<u>Examination Requested</u>	<u>Swabs</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Diphtheria	224	29	195
B. Tuberculosis	80	12	68
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	50	15	35
Faeces (For Organisms)	1	0	1

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:

The water supply is obtained in bulk from the Tynemouth Corporation and the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, and is distributed through the Council's Mains.

The supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The water is controlled by bacteriological and chemical examination made by the Tynemouth Corporation and the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company.

Emergency Water Supplies:

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical analysis were obtained from the following sources, with the results indicated:-

Hastings Pit, New Hartley	-	Satisfactory		
Nelson Pit, Cramlington	-	Satisfactory after boiling		
Reservoir, Annitsford	-	Satisfactory after chlorination	"	"
Prosperous Pit, Backworth	-	Suitable	"	"
Strother Farm, Holywell	-	"	"	"
(Spring water)	-	"	"	"
Spring near Bridge, Holywell Dene	-	"	"	"
" " " " "	-	"	"	"
Field, south side of Holywell	-	"	"	"
Dene (Spring Water)	-	"	"	"
Lily Pond, Holywell Dene	-	"	"	"
Spring water near L.N.E.R.	-	"	"	"
Bridge, Holywell Dene	-	"	"	"

Drainage and Sewerage:

Temporary sewerage works, approved as a war-time measure, were completed and functioning at Nelson Village and Hartford during the year.

A huge improvement was effected at East Hartford by the provision of new sludge beds. Small works at Nelson Village which have been adapted as a temporary measure are functioning reasonably well, serving day-to-day needs.

Sewers generally are subject to subsidence.

Rivers and Streams:

No action was taken in the matter of pollution of rivers or streams in the area during the year.

Closet Accommodation)	
Public Cleansing)	
Sanitary Inspection of the District	)	These items are
Shops and Offices	)	dealt with in the
Camping Sites	)	Senior Sanitary
Swimming Baths and Pools	)	Inspector's Report.
Eradication of Bed Bugs.)	

Schools:

The sanitary condition and water supply of all schools in the area have been satisfactory.

SECTIONS D and E.

relating to Housing and inspection and supervision of Food are dealt with in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:

90 (27) cases of scarlet fever were notified. 72 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. 18 cases were isolated at home. There were no (1) deaths.

Distribution in the districts was:-

Cramlington	.....	7 (8) cases
Seaton Delaval	.....	9 (5) "
Seghill	.....	4 (2) "
Earsdon	.....	70(12) "

Incidence of scarlet fever per 1,000 of the population was 3.72 (1.08).

Diphtheria:

70 (70) cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. All were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

There were 2 deaths. The ages of the fatal cases were 8 and 6 years.

These children were visitors and received no medical attention in their temporary home. They were not immunised, and died from neglect of the condition.

Distribution in the districts was:-

Cramlington	.....	12(27) cases
Seaton Delaval	.....	15(15) "
Seghill	.....	2 (2) "
Earsdon	.....	41(26) "

Incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the population was 2.9 (2.79).

224 throat swabs were submitted to the Laboratory during the year, and 29 proved positive for Diphtheria.

14 cases had been immunised.

693 (1936) school children were immunised against diphtheria, 675 by means of mass immunisation at First Aid Posts, and 18 privately, distributed as follows:-

Cramlington	.....	192(488)
Seaton Delaval	.....	141(418)
Seghill	.....	57(202)
Earsdon	.....	303(828)

Incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for the year, separated into Districts, and houses of the following classes - Clearance Area Houses; Council Houses; Private Dwelling Houses.

District	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria		
	C.A.	C.H.	P.D.H.	C.A.	C.H.	P.D.H.
Cramlington:	1(0)	1(5)	5(3)	4(3)	2(14)	6(10)
Seaton Delaval:	2(0)	2(1)	5(4)	6(0)	2(10)	7(5)
Seghill:	0(0)	3(2)	1(0)	0(0)	0(1)	2(1)
Earsdon:	0(0)	17(4)	53(8)	2(1)	21(14)	18(11)
	3(0)	23(12)	64(15)	12(4)	25(39)	33(27)

Pneumonia:

5 (10) cases of Pneumonia were notified. All were treated at home.

Deaths - 9 (13).

Incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was .2(.4).

Erysipelas:

6(6) cases of Erysipelas were notified. All were treated at home.

Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) during 1942.

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Scarlet Fever	90(27)	72(25)	0(0)
Diphtheria	70(70)	70(70)	2 3(3)
Enteric Fever	0(2)	0(2)	0(0)
Puerperal Pyrexia	1(3)	0(3)	0(0)
Pneumonia	5(10)	0(2)	9(13)
Erysipelas	6(6)	0(1)	0(0)
Dysentery	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Whooping Cough	23(120)	0(0)	0(3)
Measles	221(100)	0(0)	1(0)
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5(1)	4(1)	1(0)

Analysis of Total Notified Cases Under Age Groups

Disease	Under												65 & Over
	1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	45-		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	5	8	8	37	91	6	2	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	1	2	5	19	8	20	8	3	2	1	1
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	5	1	2	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	7	20	22	27	32	103	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Prevention of Blindness:

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis:

At the beginning of the year there were 173(165) cases on the register, 123 Pulmonary and 50 Non-Pulmonary.

21(19) new cases, 15 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary were reported during the year.

There were 12(12) deaths, 8 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary.

180 cases, 127 Pulmonary and 53 Non-Pulmonary were on the Register at the end of the year.

New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
1-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
25-	1	3	1	-	3	1	-	-
35-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	10	3	3	5	4	1	2

Distribution of Deaths in Districts

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Cramlington	-	1	-	-	1
Seaton Delaval	2	-	-	-	2
Seghill	1	1	-	-	2
Earsdon	2	2	1	2	7
	5	4	1	2	12

Death rate from Tuberculosis (all forms) was 61.85 (65.22) per 1,000 cases.

Death rate per 1,000 population was .49 (.48).

Notification of Tuberculosis:

In two cases the death certificate was the only notification of Tuberculosis. No action was necessary to enforce notification of cases.

Tuberculosis in Milk:

By taking 5 samples of milk exposed for sale in the district, we were able to trace three cows suffering from Tuberculosis. These were slaughtered. The County Veterinary Inspector co-operated.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the milk trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Scabies Order, 1941.

Cases notified	...	122
Cases reported cured	...	103
Treatment at First Aid Posts	...	3
Disinfestation of bedding and clothing	...	12

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1942. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales	126 C.Bs & Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0
Still Births	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48
Deaths:-				
All Causes	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	59	46	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6
Notifications:- Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15
Scarlet Fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86
Whooping Cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62
Pneumonia	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

Maternal Mortality:- (Excluding Abortion)

Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.42)	
Others	1.59	)	NOT AVAILABLE
Total	2.01)	

Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	12.61	15.94	10.80	(3.10
Puerperal Pyrexia				(17.69

A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

/ These rates are those published in the Quarterly Return.

7 Including Puerperal Fever.

Council Offices,
Seaton Delaval,
September, 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Seaton Valley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1942, which is of necessity abbreviated owing to varied conditions created by war.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Five motor refuse vehicles and four horses and carts were continuously engaged on refuse and salvage collection. The work is arduous and men now available are well advanced in years, consequently output is restricted.

In this district where approximately 80% of the male population are miners receiving free coal of an inferior quality, the amount of refuse to be collected is high, and the work requires constant supervision.

None of the outdoor Staff joined H.M. Forces during the year. One permanent employee was released for Agriculture. One permanent employee was injured on active service and discharged, returning to our employment. Owing to his disability his service is unsatisfactory.

At the end of the year the outside Staff numbered 32 - 2 working foremen, 4 cartmen, 5 drivers, 18 bin lifters, 1 tipman and 2 salvage sorters.

Collections from sanitary conveniences are made as follows:-

Ash bins	...	twice weekly.
Ash closets	...	once "
Pail closets	...	twice "
Privy ashpits	...	once "

Sanitary conveniences number approximately 573 ashpits; 251 privies and 137 pail closets.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

About 75% of refuse is disposed of on controlled tips at East Cramlington and Bank Top Farm, Holywell, and the remainder on tips at Seghill Housing Estate, Cramlington Village and "C" Pit, Backworth.

In the near future further land will be required at Seghill. 50 yards of 6" drain were laid at the Bank Top Farm Tip.

Estimated tonnage of refuse collected and disposed of from 7,550 premises each month.

<u>Month</u> 1943	<u>Vehicles</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Horse-drawn</u>	
January	1547 $\frac{1}{4}$	376 $\frac{1}{2}$	1923 $\frac{3}{4}$
February	2051 $\frac{1}{4}$	476 $\frac{1}{2}$	2527 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	1695 $\frac{1}{2}$	403 $\frac{1}{2}$	2099
April	1427 $\frac{1}{2}$	364 $\frac{1}{2}$	1792
May	1724 $\frac{1}{2}$	478 $\frac{1}{2}$	2203
June	1234 $\frac{3}{4}$	347	1581 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	1568 $\frac{1}{4}$	465 $\frac{1}{2}$	2033 $\frac{3}{4}$
August	1266 $\frac{1}{2}$	390 $\frac{1}{2}$	1657
September	1260 $\frac{1}{4}$	386 $\frac{1}{2}$	1646 $\frac{3}{4}$
October	1334 $\frac{1}{2}$	391 $\frac{1}{2}$	1726
November	1833	469	2302
December	1411 $\frac{3}{4}$	320 $\frac{1}{4}$	1732
	18,355	4,869 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,224 $\frac{3}{4}$

Amount of refuse removed on basis of premises and population:-

	<u>Per year</u>		<u>Per week</u>		<u>Per day</u>	
	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>
Per house or premises	3	1.5		1.17	-	-
Per 1,000 population	967	14	18	12	2	13

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DETAILED COSTS OF REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION
AND DISPOSAL FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1943.

For comparative purposes the figures for the previous year are given.

	<u>1942</u>			<u>1941</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages and Insurances	4,866	12	0	4,818	7	6
Superannuation	241	0	0	220	0	0
Hired Haulage	12	0	0	286	13	4
Motor Account	2,553	10	7	2,719	1	0
New Vehicles	-	-	-	1,400	14	1
Stable Account	377	18	6	353	3	0
Disinfectants	3	13	4	3	5	0
Rents and rates of Tips	87	4	8	88	3	5
Tools	11	1	8	11	6	9
Rat Catcher	12	12	0	9	9	0
Protective Clothing	8	4	8	19	14	0
Sundries	13	3	9	329	1	4
Salvage (direct apportionment)	401	17	10	-	-	-
	<u>8,588</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,258</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>
Less Income:						
Scavenging	£39	15	0			
Salvage	<u>1927</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,449</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1,967</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>			
Nett expenditure ...	<u>£6,621</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>£8,809</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>

The cost per house or premises was 17/6.5d. as against 22/9.5d. for the previous year.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF SALVAGED MATERIALS.

Bi-weekly collections of salvage are made from all premises where refuse is collected, and all possible salvage is recovered from refuse controlled tips.

Salvage is sorted, baled and disposed of to the respective markets from our two salvage depots situate Seaton Delaval & Shiremoor.

To facilitate the collection of salvage a trailer was provided to each motor vehicle at a total cost of £55. The results fully warranted the expenditure.

Again I thank all who helped to produce the excellent results ahewn in the following tables.

Salvage disposed of during Year ended 31st December, 1942.

For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given.

	1942							1941		
	T.	C.	QR.	LBS	£	s	d	£	s	d
Paper & Cardboard	153	7	1	22	846	4	8	570	4	7
Selected Paper	20	14	-	-	122	19	6	80	2	3
Books and Ledgers	-	13	2	-	4	4	6	2	4	11
Cement Bags	1	1	3	-	4	16	6	-	-	-
Kraft Sacks	-	5	1	26	1	15	8	-	-	-
Bones	3	14	2	7	14	9	3	4	15	6
Kitchen Waste	62	4	-	-	93	6	0	87	17	0
Heavy Scrap Iron	7	12	1	14	19	19	0	104	13	10
Light " "	19	18	1	3	46	18	4	25	1	0
Tins	109	8	3	-	141	3	6	134	12	9
Rags & Carpets	13	4	-	12	100	8	3	79	14	0
Alumihimum	-	-	2	8	1	8	9	2	11	10
Batteries	6	13	-	-	3	5	8	2	15	8
Rubber	6	4	1	-	7	17	4			
Sacking	3	18	2	14	23	11	9			
String	-	4	-	14		15	5			
Flocks	-	1	2	14		1	8			
Old Cart Wheels	-	-	-	-	1	10	0			
Bath Tins	-	-	-	-	2	6	8			
Bottles and Jars	631	gross	4½	dozen	258	13	4	183	16	3
					£1785	15	9	1278	9	11

FIRE PREVENTION (BUSINESS PREMISES) ORDER, 1941.

Fire Prevention schemes in respect of the depots at Seaton Delaval and Shiremoor were approved by the Regional Commissioner. The necessary bunks, bedding, heating and cooking facilities were provided, and all employees eligible for fire watching gave 48 hours service per month.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

No observations were made during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

This service is dealt with in the Medical Officer's Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Following cases of infectious diseases 163 inspections of premises were made. All infected premises were fumigated.

49 library books found on the premises were destroyed.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

Meat is brought into this Area and is examined at and distributed from the Seaton Valley Retail Butchers' Association Depot.

Carcases inspected:- beasts 113½; sheep 502; pigs 122.
Meat condemned, surrendered and destroyed:- beef 67 lbs;
pork 4 stones; rabbits 50.

Other foods inspected, condemned and destroyed:- Poultry food 112 lbs; Canned Pork 17 lbs; Onions 41½ stones; Prem 2 tins; Beef 4 tins; Bacon 87 lbs; Luncheon Meat 56 lbs; Tongue 1½ lbs; Vegetables 3 tins; Sausage Meat 23 lbs; Herrings 2 tins; Beans 18 tins; Steak 2 tins; Meal 2 tins; Dates 70 lbs; Jam 10 lbs; Fish Cakes 36; Ham 87 lbs; Milk 82 tins; Corned Beef 90 lbs; Salmon 25 tins; Soup 3 tins; Meat 7 tins; Peas 5 tins; Tomatoes 14 tins; Pineapple 4 tins; Apples 2 tins; Raisins 3 lbs; Brunch 3 tins; Pickles 1 jar; Beetroot 1 tin.

149 inspections of meat and food shops and 18 inspections of slaughterhouses were made.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Sixteen licences were in force at the end of the year. These expire on the 31st March, 1944.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were on the Register at the end of the year:-

Farms and other premises used as dairies	33
Milk Producers	23
Milk Retailers	36

143 inspections of cowsheds and 146 of dairies were made during the year.

Seven licences to produce and bottle "Accredited" milk were issued by the Northumberland County Council to producers in this Area.

The following retailing licences were issued:-

	<u>Dealers'</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested	-	2
Accredited	1	-
Pasteurised	3	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

During the summer months complaints as to sour milk were frequent. The bulk of this was imported Pasteurised milk.

97 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Designation	No.	M.B. Test			Coliform		Bacteria		T.B. Present
		S.	U.	Sour	S.	U.	S.	U.	
Ungraded	41	9	30	2	17	24	-	-	2
Accredited	42	14	24	4	10	32	-	-	3
Pasteurised	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-
	97	23	54	6	27	56	2	12	5

As a result of tubercle bacilli having been found in two samples of ungraded milk one cow was slaughtered. Two cows were slaughtered following the presence of tubercle bacilli in 3 samples of "Accredited" milk.

SHOPS ACTS.

289 inspections of shops were made. No action relating to heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary accommodation was necessary.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
Factories (With mechanical power)	8	-	-
Factories (Without mechanical power)	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

2. Defects Found:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-		
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other Offences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Frequent visits were paid to these premises and all were found in good order.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The 22 schools in this Area are provided with the water carriage system. No action was necessary in regard to sanitary accommodation or water supply.

PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Eight licences to store petroleum were renewed for the year ending 31st December, 1942.

Thirteen licences to keep carbide of calcium for sale and one licence to keep carbide of calcium for generating Acetylene Gas were issued for the year ending 31st December, 1942.

No action was necessary in respect of any of the licensed premises.

HOTELS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Frequent visits were made to these premises and generally they were found in good order.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

No houses were erected during the year.

One house situate in a Clearance Area was demolished.

DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATION NO. 68AA

Nine licences for the temporary re-occupation of condemned houses were issued to owners. These licences are operative for six months and can be renewed by the Council.

DISINFESTATION.

Individual cases of infestation occurring during the year were dealt with by means of "Zaldecide" sprayed over woodwork and walls of the affected premises.

CAMPING SITES, SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no camping sites, swimming baths or pools in this Area.

BILLETING.

The duties in connection with billeting of persons from evacuation areas and homeless persons are assigned to me as Chief Billeting Officer.

At the beginning of the year 53 persons were on the Billeting Register. Many evacuees returned to their homes, and at the end of the year only 17 remained on the Register.

Families in this area rendered homeless by enemy action were re-housed in condemned houses requisitioned by the Council, and 27 such houses were occupied at the close of the year.

Rest Centres are established throughout the Area and Billeting Officers and Assistant Billeting Officers have been instructed in their duties should their services be required.

I tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their consideration, to the Medical Officer of Health for his help and advice, and to the members of my Staff for their loyal assistance during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

ANTHONY DORIN,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX.

Inspections.

Number for all purposes	2621
Housing	376
Infectious Diseases	163
Shops	438
Slaughter Houses	18
Cowsheds	143
Dairies	146
Factories	9
Fried Fish Shops	12
Water Supply	15
Drainage	25
Places of Entertainment	3
Schools	13
Fumigation of premises	162
Refuse Tips	47
Salvage	61
Refuse Collection	37
Milk Supply	97
Food inspection	63
Depots	18

Notices.

Served during year	270
Complied with during year	381

Works Executed.

New drain laid and tested	6"	4"	
New gullies provided	246	451	yards
New W.Cs. provided	39		
	6		